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LADIES AND CHILDREN'S GARDEN SETS.-Hoe. Rake and Space, See per set; Extra quality, \$2.25 to \$5 per set. Garden Trewels, 12c. to See, each; Rakes, Spaces and Hoes, 20c. to \$1 each, Grafting, Trimming and Budding Knives.
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The only los safe which keeps the air over ments, vegetables, ke. Pers. Cool. Ever changing; for the first time, Tent Tude Functifies or VENTILATION as a check to decay. Made and sold by BRANIALL, Hadde & Co., No. 338 Broadway, opiner Walker-et.

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Those Elegant French China Dining Shrvicks,
The most beoutiful articles of the kind over imported, from
upward, Aio, new styles of
Vasas, Clocks, Broxzes, Candelarss, &c.
Vasas, Clocks, Broxzes, Candelarss, &c. Corner of Breadway and B

PARTIES REFITTING THEIR HOUSES WITH GAS

PARTIES REFIT TANDA THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS OF CHANDELERS, BRACKETS, PEADANTS, &C., which we will sell at very moderate prices.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

CHILDRENS' SHOES, CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Missis' Shore, Ladits' Shore, Boys' Shore,

LADIES' HEALED GATTERS. Lables Walking Galters, Lables Parlor Slippers, Grantenes's Parlor Learner Boots. Also, a full supplementation Boots. Also, a full supplementation of Castrain's No. 513 Broad way,

GOOD BOOTS AND GAITERS .- WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-w., offers a magnificent assertment of Boets and Gaiters for Spring wear. They are manufactured by himself, of the best materials. Strangers would do well to parchase at this old and well-known establishment.

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Cemetery Lots, Belconies, Courtyards, Statrones, &c., are said by Mesars, Curner & Co., No 55 Nassanes, (Room No. 1), from 25 to 50 per cent less than they can be bought for closwoors. A LADY who has been cured of GREAT NERVOUS

DEBILITY, after many years of misery, desires to make known tall fellow-sufferre the sure means of relief. Address, inclosing stamp to pay return postage.

Mrs. Many E. Duwitt, Boston, Mass., and the prescription will be sent (free) by next post.

TREPS AND PLASTS.-A CATALOGUE of the choiceat FROTTS, PLOWERIAL TRUES and STRUES, ROSES, &c. will be sent on application. Carriago of all packages paid to New York. B. S. Warsen, Old Columy Nurserles, Plymenth, Mass.

INFLUENZA CURED

INFLUENZA CURED IN A FEW HOURS.

There are a great many, at the present time, sectionally troubled with origins, colds and influenza. If ye who are thus troubled with results from four to make fix the present time, sectionally troubled with section of the body with Ranway's Result Relutary, your whole system will be free from every symptom or pain and distress in lists than six hours after these remedies are used. A gentleman who visited Wallack's Theater on Monday hight, got overheated, took off his overcent, exposed inness to a cool dranging of six and complete very severe cold. During the night he was seized with volent pains all over his hody. His timas was so sare he could coareely awallow; watery discharges from the eyes and more were constant; every hour in his bay sined, and he was so hourse that he could not speak above a whisper. In this condition the next morning found him, we, however, knew his difficulty, and knew the remedies that would outer time. At 10 clock he took down six of Raiway's Regular re, and took in which body rubbed with Raiway's Regular re, and took in which body rubbed with Raiway's Regular re, and took of the first results and all the colds in a few hours. Tookhache is carred linearity by the Redof. Raiway's Co., No. 102 Fullounett, N. Y.

R. R. Remedies soil by Druggists and Merchanis everywhete.

BARRY'S TRICOPMEROUS Is the Best and Cheaport Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Carling,
Preserving and Revious the Unit.
Ladios, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfounds.

The last Massachusetts Legislature passed a law which went into operation April 25, providing that "ary person who shall offer to view, or shall set up, foot, maintain or carry on any theatrical ex-"hibition, public show, concert, or dance-hall exhibit "tion of any description, at which 'Lager Beer,' or "any other intexicating liquors are sold or exposed sa's," shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$300, or by imprisonment in the House of Correction not more than two years, unless such exhibition or show thall have been duly licensed.

The Paris correspondent of The Buston Courier says that the celebration of the opening of the Boulevar of Sevastopol was delayed three days in consequence of the discovery of a new plot to destroy the life o the Emperor, and what was to have been a purely civil, was turned into a multary demonstration for the same reason. He was an eye-witness, and not only denies the statements of the Paris journals that the Emperor's presence excited the enthusiasm of the crowd, but asserts that he was received with marked indifferetce.

GES. JACKSON ON EXECUTIVE ABUSES. - The follow ing extract from the first inaugural address of Gen.

Jackson, of March 4, 1829, is quite as pertinent to the
present time as to the time of its utterance:

Present time as to the time of its untertained:

"The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes un
the list of Executive duties, in characters too lengths to be overlooked, the task of reform, which will require particularly the
correction of those abuses that have brought the patronase of the
Friend Government into condict with the freedom of elections,
and the counteraction of those causes which have distinised the
rightful course of appointment, and have packed or continued
power in unfoldated or incompetent hands."

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT NAPLES .- The Off. cial Journal of the Two Sicilies publishes a complete Dec. 16, 1857. The total number of dead amounts to 9,350, and the wounded to 1,359. It appears that the number of dead has greatly exceeded that of the persons more or less seriously injured.

The majority for the \$5,000,000 Minnesota loan, says . Paul Pioneer of the 18th, will exceed trents
d. The amendment to the Constitution, providing that the State officers elect shall take the oath of affice, and exter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices on the lat of May, has also been ratified by the people by a very large majority.

New Hork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1858.

Mr. Carey's Letters to the President. The Letters to the President by Mr. HENRY C. CARRY, which have recently appeared in our columns have been reprinted in a hardsome pamphlet of 171 octavo pages, which can be procured at THE TRIBUNE office, price 37 cents. These letters contain by far the fullest discussion of the recent financial catastrophe and of the present condition and prospects of the agri culture, industry and commerce of the country, which has yet appeared. That they are written with eminent ability, and abound in the most instructive expositions of the vital principles of Political Economy every one who has read them will testify. No one whatever his opinions, can study them without profit and we trust that in their present form they may have a wide circulation.

The steamship Kangaroo is now in her fifteenth day from Liverpool. She brings four days' later

Lecompton Junior-the English brat-had by its friends been pressed upon the House for decisive action yesterday, the intimation being distinctly given that they would make or break this time. After the speeches of Mesers. Howard and Stephens, however, it was discovered that the vote could not be safely hazarded, and Mr. Stephens. instead of calling the Previous Question, moved (4 P. M.) that the House adjourn! This motion was carried by the close vote of 107 to 105-Gen. Quitman and two or three more Fire-eaters, who are determined not to swallow the juggle, voting to adjourn in order to secure a chance to define their position. This looks as though the question might not be decided for several days, as time enough must be taken for the quiet manipulation of the impracticables. We guess the English dedge is not booked to pass-this week. But we shall see.

While we should regret to record the vote of one Republican, one advocate of genuine Popular Sovereignty, in favor of this wretched juggle, we say again that we shall chronicle its passage by the Lecomptonites with scarcely a regret. We feel confident that the People of Kansas will stamp it under their feet; if they will not, let them writhe under the chariot-wheels of the Lecompton Juggernaut. But for its tendency to postpone the so much needed settlement of the Kansas controversy, we could see it pass even with complacency. But Congress owes to the Country the passage of an act which will enable the People of Kansas not merely to reject a detested Constitution, but to frame and adopt a good one. No half-measure, even though less vicious than that of English, would now be adequate or justifiable.

Congress yesterday was busied with the Kanssa uestion. In the SENATE, Mr. Stuart and Mr. Doolittle opposed and Mr. Pugh supported the English measure. It was agreed that a vote be taken to-day.

In the House, Messrs, Howard of Michigan, Davis of Maryland, and Bingham of Ohio, gave cogent reasons for opposing, now and henceforth the newly-concected fraud upon the people of Kansas. Mr. Davis spoke of the bill as an interference with State Rights, and Mr. Howard predicted that an issue would be made up next Fall, upon which more than five sixths of the representatives from the North would be elected to "repudiate this thing." Mr. Stephens essayed a defense of the measure, and in reply to a question admitted that the Constitution was not submitted to the people. Mr. Clineman of North Carolina moved the previ ous question, but Mr. Stephens suggested that the vete be postponed till to-day, and moved an adjourn ment, which was carried by 107 Yeas to 105 Nays. The House also adopted resolutions to print 20,000 opies of the mechanical part of the Patent-Office Report for 1857, a third less than formerly, and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General to procure suitable accommodations for the United States efficers in Philadelphia.

A few months ago, our whole country, with most other civilized nations, was in the agony of a conmercial "panie" or revulsion. Almost everybody wanted money, and most were obliged somehow to do without it; the current rates of usury were exorbitant, yet three per cent, per month failed to bring out the hearded coin from its hiding-places. The Banks were steadily drawn upon for specie till most of them had practically none left, and were obliged to stop paying it out. This was by a very numerous class hailed as the downfall of the Banking System. Hundreds confidently predicted that the Banks would never resume, just as The Herali was accustomed to assert in 1837 that Back paper would continue to depreciate until it had become ss worthless as the old Continental. The prophe cies of 1837 proved false; so did those of 1857 The Banks soon placed themselves in position to resume Soccie Payment, and did resume; but their notes had been worth their face in specie before the resumption. Within the last year, we have seen notes payable and paid on demand in specie selling n market for two or three per cent. less than those of other Banks which were in a state of suspension. This by no means proves that it is not better that Banks should than that they should not be able to pay specie; it proves only that the test of Specie Payment is not conclusive. One Bank may be freely paying specie on all its obligations, yet insolvent; while another does not pay specie, yet is perfectly sound. Give us a bank note that will buy a bank note of similar denomination in any city of the Umon, and we deem it practically good; while another, that is redeemable in specie at the ssuing counter, but worth only from ninety to ninety-eight cents in the various quarters of the

Union, is most unworthy of the name of Currency. When the Banks suspended, many supposed that their credit was regined and that the Pressure must accessarily increase in severity; but the contrary proved the fact. The Suspension was felt rather as a measure of relief; and the Resumption, though general, has not proved a relief measure. It was right to pay to the last dollar and resume at the earliest moment; but if Bank Notes had not been expressly payable in coin, and if each Bank had been under obligation to redeem its notes in excharge on sny part of the Union at par, the " pres sure" would not have been ball so severely felt, and the Resumption would have been at once need less and injurious.

We have ceased for some months to import more than we export: the current balance of trade is in our favor: so specie, of course, flows in upon us from all sides. Our Banks in the great cities are glutted with gold, and whoever can give the right kind of security may borrow to his heart's content. There is Money enough: yet Business remains languid, and Prices do not rise. The Banks of this City slone could lend Fire Millions more any week if they had customers ready to take it and profitably employ it; there are men who can command money enough if they only saw clearly how to use it advantageously. But they do not choose to invest it in new buildings, while we have already more houses, stores and dwellings than there are tenants fer: they do not choose to buy lands with borrowed money, while Preduce is so low; nor to invest it in cultivation for a like reason. Hence Enterprise stagnates, and much Labor stands idle in the mar ket-place, because a large proportion of those able to command funds see no way profitably to employ them. Our Banks are sound-nobody distrusts or refuses their notes—they might increase their issues One Hundred Millions to-morrow without exciting a doubt of their redemption; yet nothing is done to set the wheels in motion and give full employmeet to Labor. Why? We answer: Because the leaders in our National

Councils are afraid or ashamed to do what they know they ought to do with regard to the Tariff. They must know that the Government ought not to be running heels over head in debt as it is; they must know that a return to the Tariff of 1842 would start our new torpid spindles, looms, farnaces, forges, mines, &c., giving employment forthwith to hundreds of thousands who have been mainly idie for months; they must know that this would secure ready markets and better prices to our farmers, now gorged with unsold and scarcely salable crops; they must know that our coasting trade, capale, railroade, hotels, steamboats, &c., would speedily feel and respond to the enlivening impulse, while the money that now piles up daily higher and higher in our Bank vaults would be set in motion to buy Produce, Metals, Stock, &c., flowing out from and returning to the Banks in a constant, swelling, genial current. We firmly be lieve that even the manufacturers of Europe would be benefited by a return on our part to the Tariff of 1842 which, first securing work and wages to our idle laborers, would soon increase our ability to buy foreign fabrics; and with us the disposition to buy follows very close behind the ability. Give us the Tariff of '42, as nearly as may be, and thousands would make haste to buy Grain, Pork, Wool &c., throughout the producing sections and ship them to the East, confident that our reanimated factories, mines and forges would soon supply consumers for them all. Our farmers would hire more help, feeling confident of more eager and remunerative markets next Fall and Winter. In short, this present Congress might in one month lift the Government and the People together out of the gulf of Bankruptcy and place them once more on the firm highway of Presperity. Our countrymen very generally feel this; a majority of them are ready to acknowledge and proclaim it. Why, then, should the general paralysis and prostration be suffered a year longer?

The ratification of the Yrissarri Treaty with Nic aragua is likely to put a new face on the relations between us and the Nicaraguans, and to lead to the re establishment of that Transit route, the breaking up of which was one of the many miserable resu'ts of Walker's fillibustering operations. This treaty embraces two distinct objects-first, the general commercial relations between us and Nicaragua, and secondly, certain special provisions on the subject of the Transit. So far as relates to the first object, the treaty places us in the position of the most favored nations. Our citizens are to have the right to come and go with their ships and cargoes, and our public vessels also, to and from all places in Nicaragua open to any foreigners, to reside there, to hire and occupy warehouses, and to conduct their business by their own agents, to buy and sell at their own prices, to be equally under the protection of the laws, and to have the same access to the tribunals with the native citizens, nor are they to be required to pay any higher duties either upon imports or exports, or on tunnage or for harbor dues than are paid by the citizens of the country or by native ships.

It is further provided that our citizens residing in Nicaraugua may intermarry with the natives, and may hold by purchase, marriage or descent, any estate, real or personal, without thereby losing their character of citizens of the United States. Though somewhat obscure on that point, the treaty, however, does not seem expressly to provide a right to hold real estate, but to leave that point to the determination of the local law. Citizens of the United States resident in Nicaragua, are to be free from all compulsory military service by land or water, and from all military exactions and forced loans, nor shall their property of any kind be taken for the public service without full compensation, to be paid in advance; but they shall pay the same taxes and ordinary contribu tions in time of peace with the natives. They are also to have an unlimited right to travel to any part of the country, and to enjoy wherever they go the protection of the laws, including impunity from any approvance on account of their religious belief. These general provisions are similar to those con-

tained in many other treaties. We come now to the special provisions in relation to the Transit. The articles on this subject guarantee to the citizens of the United States the right of transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the territories of Nicaragua by any route of communication, natural or artificial, land or water, now existing, or which may hereafter exist, to be used and enjoyed on equal terms with the citizens of Nicaragua, reserving, however, to the Nicaraguan Government its right of sovereignty. The United States, on their part, are to protect and guarantee the neutrality of these routes, and to use their influence with other nations to induce them to come into the same agreement. Free ports are to be established at the extremities of these routes; one on the Atlantic, the other on the Pacific side, at which all goods destined for transit, and not for consumption in Nicarague, are to be admitted without duty. The United States are also to have the privilege of conveying to either of these free ports troops and munitions of war, and shall be entitled to their conveyance across the Isthmus free of charge. Nor shall any discrimination he made in the rate of charges or tolls for the conveyance of persons or property in favor of the citizens of Nicaragua; but all persons alike, whether citizens or subjects of the United States, or of any other country, shall stand upon the same level. A right is also granted to the Postmaster-General of the United States to contract for the conveyance of the United States mail in sealed bags, by any route at his discretion, across the Isthmus, free from any tax or duty to be imposed by the Govern-

ment of Nicaragua. In case it becomes necessary to employ militar force for the protection of the Transit, Nicaragua is to furnish it; but upon her omission to do so from any cause, the Government of the United States. after notice to the Nicaraguan Government, or to the Nicaraguan Minister in the United States, may step in and employ the force necessary for this purpose. but they are not to employ it for any other purpose and are to withdraw it when this necessity ceases. The Government of the United States, however, is not bound to extend this guaranty and protection except it should be estisfied with the conduct and management of the persons or companies having control of the routes; and in case, contrary to the spirit of this treaty, they should undertake to make unfair discriminations in favor of this or that nation, or to impose oppressive or unreasonable tells, then, upon six months' notice to the Nicaraguan Government, the United States have a right to withdraw their guaranty and protection. It is also agreed that in any future contracts made by the Nicaraguan Government in relation to the Isthmus Transit, the rights and privileges granted by this treaty to the citizens and Government of the United States shall be fully recognized; and that as to any contracts or grants now in existence, the guaranty of the United States Government shall not apply until the holders of those grants shall accept as a part of their contract the provisions of this treaty. It is also further provided that after the end of ten years the tolls to be imposed shall be so regulated as not to yield a greater profit than fifteen per cent to those who manage the transportation. So far as stipulation can go. the treaty of which we have given above an outline, would seem to concede everything to us which we can reasonably ask. The only provision in it which appears to us decidedly open to objection, is that which stipulates for the conveyance free of tells of the troops and munitions of the United States. Surely the United States are able to pay a reasonable compensation for any service rendered to them; and we appre hend that what may seem to be saved by this hard bargain any company engaged in the Transit will find the means of making up for in some other way. There is no check, for instance, upon any demand for the conveyance of the mails, except the right of the Postmaster-General to resort to some other route-a right which, as in so many other cases, might be of very little effect in practice. Would it not have been better to have agreed to pay the ordinary rates for the conveyance of soldiers and munitions, and at the same time to have provided that the United States mails should be conveyed at the prices paid for other freight?

The survey of the route from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the river Atrato, in the attempted reconnoissance of which Lieut. Strain suffered so much, has just been completed, and the data ob tained for determining with precision the practicability of an inter-oceanic ship canal by that line. From a report addressed to the War and Navy Departments by Lieut. Michler of the Topographical Engineers at the head of the expedition, we gather the following particulars:

From near the head of the Gulf of Darien, into which the Atrato discharges, this route is nearly due south, through Choco, one of the States of New-Granada, to the Pacific. The surveying party, numbering twenty-two officers and men, conveyed to the mouth of the Atrato in the United States schooner Varina, which remained there at anchor, embarked on the 7th of December, on board a barquetina, so called, a vessel of the country of the kind employed for coasting and river navigation, taking with them, also, a life-boat and a canoe, The navigable portion of the Atrato and its branch, the Truando, runs through a swampy delts, extending from the Gulf of Darien to the falls of the Tru ando, up to which latter point the explorers had hoped to ascend, to establish there a depot of supplies, and from that point to commence the survey. But, after a voyage of fourteen days, they encountered, in the river Truando, so many obstructions from fallen trees, that the larger vessel could ascend no further, and, at a point twenty-two miles and a half below the falls, on about the first piece of ground showing any degree of firmness which they had yet reached, they established a camp and landed their supplies. It took several days to do this, and the survey, for which they had only the life-beat and canoe, did not commence till the 28th of December. Eleven days were consumed in surveying the course of the Truando, six miles below and three and a half above the camp, at which latter point is the Indian village of Tocome. The river in this part of its course was full of obstructions from falling and everbanging trees. It was also extremely tortuous, and divided into a number of narrow channels by clusters of small islands. The banks were listed by a dense growth of trees, so that to obtain open space enough to take observations, heavy cuttings had to be made. The party were also deluged by beavy rains, so that sometimes their camp was not more than a few inches out of water. This section of country is notorious for its humidity and inclemency. Very seldom do twenty-four hours pass by without rains, which keep the river banks in an almost constant state of overflow. For three miles above Tocome to a point called the Palasado, the survey of the Truando continued very difficult: but by this time the weather had improved, and was remarkably favorable during the whole remainder of the survey. Except a single thunder-shower and a few sprinkles, there was no more rain. The days were almost universally clear, and not uncomfortabbly warm; the nights al ways cool and refreshing. The stars, though obscured toward morning by passing clouds, generally shone brightly during the early part of the night, thus enabling Lieut. Michler to get good ob-

er tvatione. The falling of the waters, in consequence of the reseation of the rain, left the river banks exposed and dry for several feet, and a most every bend offered sand bars on which the instruments could be placed without the necessity of making a clearing. The Indians, also, along the route, proved very friendly and serviceable, and with their light canoes, long and narrow, rendered great-in fact, indispensable-assistance in transporting the men and the instruments. From the head of the Paiseado, at which point the Truando became broad and beautiful, the party moved rapidly to the foot of the falls, fifteen miles above. These falls are a succession of shoets and rapids three miles in extent, the river at this point forcing its way through a mountain spur and descending into the delta which extends thence to the Gulf of Dariet. Here the mountains were struck, and here commenced the most interesting and important part of the survey. The Truando was still followed for five miles above the falls to the mouth of the Nercus, up which the survey extended a distance of fourteen miles to the mouth of the Hingador. In ascending the Hingador for three miles, two magnificent falls were encountered. Above the upper fall the surveying

party followed an Indian trail, which in eight miles crossed the hight of land between the Atlantic and Pacific, and carried them to the backs of the Potawia. This trail follows for some distance the valley of the Hingador, the main stream of which it crosses three times, beside crossing two smaller branches. Upon leaving this valley, the trail passes for two miles over a mountain ridge, when it strikes a en all tributary of the Paracuchichi, a river flowing into the Pacific. Before reaching the Potumia three other ridges are crossed, in the valleys be tween which flow other tributaries of the Paracu chichi. From the point where the trail strikes the Potumis, it is only four miles to the Pacific By the 10th of February, the survey on the l'a cific side was completed, and the party then returned to the Indian village of Tocome on the Truando, which they reached on the 17th, whence the survey was recommenced of the lower part of that river and of the Atrato. This was successfully completed by the 3d of March, when the company re-embarked on board the Varina.

The distance by land surveyed by this party from the point on the Truando where they established their first camp, to the Pacific, was fifty-six or fifty-seven miles; or, if we consider the land route as beginning at the falls of the Truando, only twenty-four or twenty-five miles. Considering the account given of the general character of the country and the reserve in the expression of any opinion as to the practicability of the route, it seems most ikely that the detailed report will go to establish the unfavorable opinion pronounced as long ago as 1852 by Mr. John C. Trautwine of Philadelphia, who made an examination at that time with a view to this question. Although the survey by Lieut. Michler included, as we have seen, the river Atrato, the report from which we quote furnishes no details on that subject. The article Atrato, in the New American Encyclopedia. states, that within the bar, that river has a wide channel not less than thirty-five feet deep for the first ninety-six miles above its mouth, with a fall not exceeding two and a half inches to the mile, and that for forty-two miles further, a channel exceeding eighteen feet can be obtained at little expense. The whole distance from sea to sea by this route is understood to be about two hundred and fifty miles.

The recent accounts from Mexico do not show

any material alteration in the state of affairs.

Juarez, with his ministers, was at Aspinwall, having reached Panama from Manzanilla. They were to take passage for Havana, with the view of reaching Vera Cruz, which still held out for the Constitutional Government. The troops of Vera Cruz under La Llave lay at Jalaps, and those of the Government now in authority at Mexico near Perote. Active hostilities appear to be suspended. but Echeagaray, who commands on the other side. would appear not to have been idle. Col. Arago, who is stated to be a brother of the famous French astronomer of that name, but who has served for thirty years in the Mexican armies, has been brought prisoner into Vera Cruz, charged with being engaged in a negotiation with Echeagaray to betray into his hands the strong Castle of Perote, of which he has for several years been Governor, and which is the key on the land side of the Province of Vera Cruz The Government of that State is extremely short of means. The revenues of the Custom-House, by which it has hitherto sustained itself, have been anticipated for months to come, and Zuloaga's Government being triumphant throughout the interior, it does not seem likely that the Liberals of Vera Cruz will be able to hold out much longer. It appears, however, that some movements are being made from the south against the Central Government. Fourteen hundred men from Osjaca are said to have entered the town of Tasco, and, among other excesses, to have set fire to the works of the Pedrigal mine, belonging to Dr. Burr, an American, and killed one at least of those employed n working it.

However, the Government of Zuloaga seems to have the control of all the interior and populous States, and to be about as firmly established as any Mexican Government ever is.

It appears by the calendar of that eminent tribunal, the Marine Court, that the case of Jobson vs. Bennett, so far from being settled, as was reported, is still in course of zealous prosecution on the one side, and of industrious defense on the other. Indeed, it is this very industry of the defense, which constantly puts in new affidavits and new grounds of postponement and delay, that alone keeps alive the hope which prompted us in our first attempt to reconcile the distinguished parties. It would seem that if The Herald were not really apxious to find some means of regaining the now alienated affections of Jobson, and securing once more his lively and veracious pen for the instruction of its readers, it would not thus endeavor from day to day to prevent the matter from reaching a judicial decision. We trust that this is the true ew of the case: and we publicly adjure Johan not to be implacable, but to remember the tender and touching relations of the past, and to hold him self open to any offers of indemnification and reconciliation that may be made to him. For our part we should be proud, not to say happy, if these friendly little suggestions of ours could be the means of restoring harmony in place of the present dreadful discord of Jobson vs. Bennett. But we must own that our anticipations of such

a charming result are dashed with a bue of doubt and fear. We are informed that three powerful agents are at work to prevent the reconciliation for which we labor with such dislaterested philanthropy. These agents are: 1. The N. Y. Times. which, probably from jealousy of The Heral I, and from fear that, by regaining Jobson, that journal may become a dangerous competitor with itself it the work of emusing the public, has lately published an article, written with great advoitness. which was calculated to embitter rather than as suage the unbappy animosity now prevailing between Jobson and Bennett; 2. Madame Lola Montez, who recently had a controversy of an onfriendly nature with the former distinguished confident and contributor of The Herald; and 3, Napoleon IIL, who fears that if Jobson should get the \$1,500, more or less, which he claims from The Herald, he (Jobson) would at once devote that money, like Brutus of old, to the destruction of a tyrant and the overturn of the established order and of the prevailing prices of stocks in Europe, We have even heard it whispered that Napoleon III. has written to the defendant in this case to beg him, by all the peculiar kindnesses and favors he has received in Paris, not to let the avenging Jobson loose upon the despots of the Old World by paying him any more money. -Our readers are now in a position to under-

stand the present state of this interesting case as well as we do; and we assure them that any naw

developments respecting it shall be faithfulbrought to their knowledge.

Among the persons arrested on Tuesday for selling lettery policies was a fellow named Alexander M. Garren, now a member of the Board of Council. men from the Fifth Ward. It is unnecessary to say that he was elected on the Ferrando Wood ticket, and was a zealous supporter of that eminest magistrate. The people of New-York ought to be proud of their selections for law makers. Within a short time one has been arrested for besting a woman in a house of prostitution; another for mad ing a policeman and trying to bite his nessed. another indulged in a free fight in a theater salous; another pitched into a brother member in the Clerk's Office: another, not a great while ago, was second or bottle-holder in a prize fight; not a fee have been keepers of very low groggeries; and now one turns up under arrest and held to bail as a common gambler, in an establishment patronized chiefly by the most wretched of the negro population of the Fifth Ward. Remark is needless.

We were in error in intimating recently that Me Hill's motion to postpone Lecompton Junior to the second Monday in May was made as an amendment to Mr. Howard's kindred motion. It was mored as an amendment to a motion by Mr. Supleas-on that Mr. Howard had never a chance to accept Mr. If il's amendment and bring the House to a direct and final vote upon it It certainly looks from this distance as if the

Anti-Lecemptonites must have had some chance on Friday or Saturday to move to lay English's scheme on the table; but they should know best We presume there is little doubt that such a motion, if it could have been voted on, would have Injustice was accidentally done to The Commercial

Advertiser in our columns yesterday. It is not one of the journals whose reporters lately received a gift of \$200 each from the Common Council.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECRIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 28, 1868.

1:30 p. m.-The Lecomptonites are sanguine of success, and claim to have regained all the fireeaters except Quitman. Mesers. Cox and Lawrence, it is said have decided against Hughes. Howard is now making a forcible speech against the Lecompton swindle.

Stephers will reply.

Lecomptonites will then endeaver to sustain the provious question and pass the bill.

4 P. M.-Mr. Stephens, apprehensive of defeat if the vote were taken to day, moved an adjourament, which has just been voted-107 Yeas to 105 Nays. Mesers. Quitman, Garnett and others, who wanted to explain why they oppose the English swindle, voted to adjourn.

Ecening .- When the House opened this marning the Lecomptonites were very confident of victory, and the Opposition somewhat discouraged. Both parties, however, made an active and thorough canvass, and by 2 o'clock footed up two Anti-Lecempton majority. Each list tallied exactly, and the Anti-Lecemptonites learned the result of the comptonite count. Hence their desire for the vote, and hence Stephens's resort to fillibustering to

compel an adjournment. A very spirited discussion occurred between Messes. Winter Davis and Stephens, in which Davis had entirely the advantage. The pressge excited great interest in the House.

The final vote is expected to-morraw in both Houses and the excitement in the city to night is at the highest pitch. Senators Wilson and Douglas will speak to-morrow and Mr. Seward will close the debate.

Senator Henderson of Texas is reported to be against English. In the House no changes are to predict the result with certainty. But unless unexpected changes occur, I think that the English bill will be defeated.

The statement that Gov. Walker is for the Et glish fraud is untrue. He was at first inclined to go for it under the impression that it was substantially the same as the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment. But after examination he declared to-day that it is meaner and more dotestable then Lecompton naked.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 28/1838. Advices by the last steamer from Aspinwall state that the expedition for the survey of the Atraio, River has the expectation for the street of the action of the street of the said with his party for Naw-York on the 7th inst. Although much toil and privation had been undergone, all were in good health and spirits.

It is said that both the new regiments of volunteers will be mounted, and probably riftamen. They cannot be called out on one any other constitutions of importance.

will be mouthed, any probably be called out nor can any other operations of importance be pushed forward until the passage of the Deficiency Appropriation bill, upon which depends the operations in I tan and the forwarding of the trains and supplier for the army.

The indications are that both Houses, will note at

the Kaneas report to morrow.

VXXVth &ONGRESS First Session

SEMATE.... Wassessoros, April 28, 1858. Kansas Keport, being the special order, was sken up.

Mr. SIUART (Mich.), who had the floor from re-erday, spoke on the general question, making many cettous lits.

The ground of Mr. STUART'S argument was in fa-

The ground of Mr. STUARTS argument in preference to rof Mr. Critt-enden's amendment in preference to its inherable compromise proposition. He spoke till early the dioda, when only 22 Senators were present Mr. Phich (Ohio replied at great length to Mr. tuart, closely following the various arguments he aduced. He also examined the provisions of the eavenwort's Constitution, and the attempt to adopt at instrument by means of negro suffrage, shows at all the e proceedings were void, and that there that all the e proceedings were void, and that there is no other legal Constitution in Kansas beside the Le compton Constitution. Mr. Pugh spoke till after

Mr. DOOLITTLE Wis.) made an answer to Mi ogh, w serting that the issue raised by that Senator of rae 7 egrees voting, under the Leavenworth Consution, was a false one, whose only object could be take a prejudice in the minds of the people of the slave holding States, and thus embarraes the action of the free people of Kansas. He illustrated the case of Kansas and the Conference proposal by the simile of a family of fair daughters, all of whom, Samuel their father, has righly endowed, excepting young Kansas, who he in ista shall either marry John, with a down of fade equal to her slater. First equal to her sisters, or continue single without nower, until she pass the certain age which isdies do

At this stage of the proceedings as agreement was effected to anjourn, and finish the subject to-morrow. The Senate accordingly adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. NICHOLS, from the Printing Committee, re-orted a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the echanical part of the Patent Office Report of 857, or one third less than formerly. He remarks hat a general distribution cannot be effected unless be system is carried to excess. The resolution was

Mr. ENGLISH, from the Past Office Committee